

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 20TH, 1898.

NUMBER 51

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Business Founded 1793.
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Reorganized 1879.

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 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 250,000

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
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Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

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(Capital 500,000) (Capital 100,000)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Diskonto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a. M.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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PARIS: 18, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 18, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Bezeno
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysona.

DRAWS ON:

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1.ª de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA PARA MONTEVIDEO,
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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,352 of 2nd January, 1897.

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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P. O. B. 58.

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Draws on

Head Office,
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 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Fénier Mercet & Co., Paris.

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 L. Heine & Co., Hamburg.
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 Banco Commercial Italiano, Genova
 Milan, Paris.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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acts every description of banking business.

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Manager.

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 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
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 to any given address, if accompanied by
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Realized Capital. . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with

the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense. . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro,
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on

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 London & County Bank, Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottelinger & Co.

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PARIS.

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from the New York Times, 13th November

AN INVASION OF BRAZIL.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 25.—Several
 months ago the daily telegraphic bulletins an-
 nounced to the world that there had been an
 English invasion of Brazil across the Amazon
 frontier, and that the invaders were inciting the
 Brazilians Indians to revolt against the
 authority of the republic and assume allegi-
 ance to the British crown. Although there
 was no war on between the two nations, in
 view of the precedent of England's assumption
 of sovereignty in Venezuelan territory not long
 before, the story was accepted with some
 degree of credence. The stir soon subsided,
 and nothing more was heard of the matter.
 There was, however, some foundation for the
 report, the facts about which have only now
 been given out.

The interior of Guiana is to a great extent
 terra incognita. Its limits are assumed, not
 defined. British authority is represented not
 by the conventional machinery of a police
 department and regular stations among the
 Indian population, but by a magistrate hav-
 ing comprehensively indefinite jurisdiction,
 whose authority is locally represented by the
 Indian headmen. By dint of continuous tour-
 ing he manages to pay annual visits to
 these frontier settlements, when he easily
 overtakes the year's accumulation of civil and
 criminal cases, solemnizes the necessary mar-
 riages, reminds the births and deaths, and
 last, but not least, presides at the great annual
 "Pawarr Festival," where he delivers a
 message from the Queen and receives the
 renewal of the vows of allegiance from the
 chiefs of the section.

January of this year found Mr. Magistrate
 McKint at the village of Sivakavon, on the
 river of the same name, on the Brazilian fron-
 tier. Among the presents to the Indian on
 that occasion was a Union Jack, the first that
 had ever penetrated that region. Just why
 Mr. McKint was authorized to distribute
 flags among Her Majesty's Indian vassals on
 the frontier this year is not stated, but this
 fact is the key to the invasion story.

The headman this name nowhere appears
 in the official note, probably for good ortho-
 graphic reasons) at once developed an un-
 reasoning ostentation pride in this novel
 badge of office, and no sooner was Mr. Mc-
 Kint's back turned than he removed it from
 its pole and paraded it in procession for miles
 around, irrespective of political boundaries,
 declaring that this was the emblem of the
 great English Queen, and that whoever looked
 upon it became her subjects and consequent-
 ly under his immediate control. In the face
 of the bright flag no one ventured to dispute
 the claim; on the contrary, the Indians of the
 entire region, Brazilian as well as English,
 paid him homage. Like many a greater man,
 this newly acquired popularity quite turned
 his head. Like a certain "Little Corporal"
 who once performed on a wider stage, the
 humble headman assumed, and was readily
 accorded, truly imperial sway if not state, his
 arrogance occasioning no little trouble to the
 regular Brazilian traders who had worked the
 territory for generations.

The traders duly appealed to the Brazilian
 authorities, interpreting the antics of the
 headman into a British invasion. Of course,
 the authorities in London knew no more about
 the alleged "invasion" than did those of
 Rio, and the Georgetown government could
 throw no light on the subject. But the traders
 continued to complain, while the headman
 continued his usurpation of power, in blissful
 ignorance of the fact that he was setting the
 diplomacy of two nations by the ears.
 At length some inkling of the truth reached
 Georgetown, when Mr. McKint was dispatched
 post haste to the frontier to set matters

straight. But now another complication arose.
 By this time the headman began to suspect
 that all was not right with him, and hearing
 that Mr. McKint was coming up to depose
 him, he promptly sent off couriers to inform
 that gentleman that it would be as much as
 his life was worth to put his foot in the ter-
 ritory with any such hostile intent. The war-
 riors of the tribes for miles around were ready
 to support him, and he would stand no non-
 sense.

Mr. McKint has more than once proved
 himself to be as brave as any average Scot-
 tishman, but his heroism notwithstanding the "peppy
 draught" type, he deemed it imprudent to
 take the possible risks for so trifling a cause,
 and resorted to diplomacy. He promptly
 camped where the message reached him, and
 there opened negotiations with the recalci-
 trant chief. The latter proved obstinate and
 arrogant, and as there was no way of getting
 anything like an adequate force up the tortu-
 ous stream and through the dense forests ex-
 cept at enormous cost, and it would never do
 to dispute the subjection of the rebellious
 chief to Brazil, a compromise was decided on.
 This is eventually arranged, the headman
 consenting to go down to Georgetown and
 surrender his pipes and precious flag on con-
 dition that immunity be guaranteed him.

This closed the incident, Great Britain mak-
 ing the necessary apologetic explanations to
 Brazil. Since then Mr. McKint has been
 busily engaged making a special tour of his
 stations for the purpose of collecting the flags
 distributed last year, the colonial government
 tearing other possible complications.

THE 300 REPORTED FAILURES.

The persistence with which THE RIO NEWS
 continues to be misrepresented in regard to
 the unnecessarily famous question of the 300
 reported failures in 1898 tends to reduce
 the question for the benefit of persons who
 have been misled by *ex parte* evidence into
 supposing that this partial willfully and
 maliciously fabricated a false report for the
 sake of injuring the country.

The commercial and financial depression
 which has prevailed in Brazil since the collapse
 of the wild speculations in 1897 and 1898
 reached in 1896 one of its acute stages, and
 it was a well known fact that many business
 men were unable to meet their obligations.
 At the beginning of October there reached our
 knowledge a report that up to that time there
 had been over 300 applications in judicial
 bankruptcy.

It is one of our fixed opinions that there
 is no legitimate advantage to be derived from
 attempting to conceal unpalatable news. We
 think, on the contrary, that when unfavorable
 reports are circulated, they should receive
 wide publicity and the utmost light should
 be thrown on the respective subjects, so that
 every one interested may take the proper
 precautions if the reports are true or the latter
 may be contradicted in case they are false.

We had no means of ascertaining the truth
 of the report of the 300 failures; but, in
 view of our knowledge of the situation, we
 did not consider it improbable. What that
 situation was any one who chooses to do so
 can learn by referring to what had up to
 that time transpired and to what has since
 been disclosed. For our present purpose it is
 sufficient to repeat the following which we
 have already had occasion to cite:

On Sept. 25 the *Pais* asserted that the
 suspensions of payments up to that time were
 indications of still greater evils that would
 follow if action continued to prevail in the
 management of financial affairs. On Oct. 2
 it added that its predictions were undergoing
 fulfillment, and that on the previous day the greatest
 financial difficulties had been experienced and
 that more than one important house had con-
 sequently suspended payments.

On that day there was a run on the govern-
 ment savings bank. On the same day the
Gazeta da Tarde, a reputable journal of this
 city, made the following statement, which
 passed unchallenged:

"The liabilities of the commercial houses
 which have failed in the last 30 days amount
 to the large sum of more than 80,000,000\$.
 At the Camera Commercial there are awaiting
 action a large number of applications for
 declaring the bankruptcy of insolvent mer-
 chants. At the last moment we are informed
 that today two more very important houses
 have failed, which raises a still higher sum
 the figure of 80,000,000\$."

On the following day the *Rio de Janeiro*
 published the following, which was also left
 unchallenged:

"It was insistently reported in the city
 yesterday that 300 bankruptcy applications
 have been made at the Camera Commercial
 and that the minister of finance has requested
 the respective judge to postpone his decision.
 It was moreover reported that at the notaries'
 offices in this city there are over 200 protested
 notes."

One of the contributors of the *Noticia* de-
 scribed the situation as a period of terror.
 A well informed contributor of the *Jornal*
do Commercio asserted that Brazilian com-
 mercial interests had never passed through
 a more critical period. Dr. Antonio Prado
 described the crisis as unprecedented in the
 financial history of the country. Senator Mo-
 raes e Barros openly declared in the senate
 that European capitalists had no confidence
 in the credit of Brazil or in the stability of
 the republic and refused to lend it money on
 terms that could be accepted.
 Senator Ottoni, in a speech on Oct. 7,
 said that the state of trade could not possibly

be more distressing and disastrous. "No one pays," he added, "because no one can collect. The most important houses are failing and allowing their titles to go to protest, because no one here can obtain money, not even on government bonds."

All this has since been confirmed in the press and in official documents. There was consequently no improbability in the report, then circulated, of the failure of 300 houses. In fact, as the *Liberdade* stated, in its issue of Oct. 18, if the curator of bankrupt estates had performed his duty of applying for the requisite legal action, there would have been at the *Camara Commercial* not merely 300 bankruptcy cases, but two or three times that number. The number of one of our principal banks made a similar statement to us personally.

For the benefit of all legitimate interests affected by the report in circulation we deemed it our duty to mention it, which we did in the following guarded language in our issue of Oct. 6:

"Much reserve is displayed in regard to the failures that are occurring in this city. Up to the end of last month the aggregate of the respective liabilities is said to have amounted to over 80,000,000 and new failures are reported every day. The total number is small, we know not with what foundation, to be over 300."

Part, then, from having asserted that there had been over 300 failures, we distinctly stated that we did not know what foundation there was for the report, and our reference to the reserve displayed in the matter accounted for our inability to obtain positive and precise information, which a journal should never hesitate to furnish whenever it is in its power to do so.

There was, consequently, not the slightest justification for the senseless outcry raised against *The Rio News*, whose simple and cautious item caused no harm whatever in any legitimate interest. It is fully time, then, to put an end to this absurd and pernicious nonsense. As we had occasion to say in our last issue, too much harm has already resulted from encouraging ignorant prejudices and exciting ignoble passions. When we make known unpleasant facts and criticize blunders committed, we do so for the benefit of the whole community, with whose interests our own are identical. If our example has been followed by our detractors, they as well as ourselves would now be in a far more prosperous condition.

THE LATE MRS. HARPER.

We extract from the *South American Journal* of the 10th ult. the following obituary notice of the late Mrs. Ernest A. Harper, whose death occurred in this city on 27th September last:

The many friends of Mrs. Harper, the wife of Ernest Augustus Harper, Esq., will regret to learn of her death, which is announced in another column as having occurred at Rio de Janeiro, at the advanced age of four-score and more. She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cameron, who went out when Brazil was still under the Portuguese colonial régime, and with her death another link is severed from that generation of British residents in Brazil which is now so fast passing away. Mrs. Harper's long life has been one continuous course of benevolent and charitable works, never interrupted until about twelve months ago, when a severe stroke of paralysis rendered her quite helpless, but even then she set a most vivid example of true Christian resignation, because, in spite of her previous active and energetic life, when she found herself under such affliction, she never allowed one single murmur to escape from her. There are many, their name is legion, who have good reason for retaining grateful recollections of Mrs. Harper's kindness and hospitality. Young ladies arriving there in quest of new homes found at Mrs. Harper's their first home. The same thing happened with the gentlemen, many of whom landed in that foreign country without friends or acquaintances, but at once found under Mrs. Harper's roof unbounded hospitality and friends. Indeed, there are many who will tell you that, even when already stricken down by that scourge of yellow fever, they were fetched away by Mrs. Harper to her own house, and there tended and nursed by her with that maternal care for which she was so deservedly renowned; thus were many snatched from the very grasp of a premature death, and, be it remembered, that in such cases there was the risk of contagion to her own family, but her only thought seemed to be that of kindness and charity towards those who were so far away from their own families. Many, too, were the orphans who have been taken under her roof, and there treated like one of the family, until such time as she placed them at school, or they were claimed by their relatives in England and elsewhere.

Wherever there was want, sickness, or death, there she was sure to be found, either relieving such wants, or taking her share at nursing or ministering sympathetic consolation; nobody, whether of the classes or of the masses, ever appealed in vain to her in their trouble. Besides her sorrow-stricken husband, she leaves three daughters; the eldest is married to Mr. Edwin Elkin Hime, the second to Mr. Charles Gordon Pullen (Messrs. Pullen, Schmidt and Co.), and the youngest to Mr. Hugh Pullen (Messrs. Davidson, Unwin and Co.), she was also the maternal aunt of our friend, Count Gosling.

We tender our deep condolence to her family, and their great consolation must be

the fact that if the late Mrs. Harper has scored in years she has also scored in good works. The former roll by, the latter remain everlasting.

An Arkansas editor, who read that a young lady in New York kneels bread with her gloves on, says: "We need bread with our pants on; we need bread with our boots on, and if our subscribers in arrears don't pay us soon we shall need bread without anything on."

The "new broom" is making and having among the old colonists at Santiago, Cuba. The American military commander has actually imposed prohibitory licenses on lancers and cock-fights. What the Cuban will do for amusement when the cock-fight is abolished, we can not imagine.

SITUATION.

An experienced English clerk is open for an engagement in an import or export firm. Address M.C. Rio de Janeiro office.

S. DOMINGOS

To let a large house, in good condition, with garden, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family in a boarding house. Rent in advance. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos. Inquire at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 4-horse-power, both new, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This work of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wire which is the best table cloth on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices in Messrs. C. S. CHARLES & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leclerc 73 Rua da Candelaria.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Lacerda 110, No. 111.

Furnished Apartments.

Two good single rooms and one fine large room, comfortably furnished, may be had at VILLA HUMAYTA, formerly Allen's Hotel, No. 8, Rua Humayta. Foreigners preferred.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo, RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an entirely separate from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other ailments can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward... 15\$000 a day

Private room... 20\$000 a day

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician in charge, DR. RAYMOND BARNARD, No. 72, Rua 14 de Março (11 to 13 p.m.), or to the Treasurer, No. 60, Rua 15 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

ROSENA, Raphael - who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.

LAST-BARRETO, - Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last, who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Ilhéus, Cidade de Aracaju, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Felix, Minas Geraes, and at Belém do Descalvado, S. Paulo.

THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

By a new process and entirely his own, Gold Crown can now be made of so perfect a form and adaptation, that defies competition.

Examples can be seen and examined at his office. Rua dos Ouriques 7, 1st floor.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directors.

Mrs. L. VIANA GOMES
No. 115, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the City Club on Thursday the 23rd inst., at 8 p.m. All Members are urgently requested to attend.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER.

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO.

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.

No hole need be punched. No washer required. Drive rivet as you would a thumb nail.

Can be had through all ironmongers or merchants. Put up in boxes of 1 gross or 15. Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by applying to Sole Makers, Birmingham Steel Co. Ltd. London, England.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at
23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL
RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvester Travels, Santa Theresa, is the finest in its kind in town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malarial diseases. It is therefore a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

AS

DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark, without which none are genuine

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—



Trade mark

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafetaria)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel which has been completely restored is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleaned beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, excellent shower and sunbathing, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Purist system, good table service, and is therefore to be considered the first hotel of the capital.

Persons, as so a sumptuous and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been restored and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, excellent tables will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has resented that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive office apartment for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful and out pleasant garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whom comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining room opens on a veranda overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegram.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATION ON THE PETERBURG

SANTA THERESA HILL.

Rua do Aconchego No. 105,

Telephone 2015

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car from the town, leaving the Largo de Caramelo close to the doors of this hotel and Salvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation, amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature heating and ventilation. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERNANDO MANTOAS,

ASSEMBLEIA 52, Telephone 205.

VILLA HUMAYTA.

FORMERLY RUA ALLEN'S HOTEL.

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming, this great attention and cooking, wines of the best quality, prices moderate.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

DEC. 16.—A man named Parsons yesterday threw stones into the house of the British minister at Washington, and injured a daughter of the minister. The offender was arrested.

During the month of November, the imports into the United States reached the value of \$2,109,568 dollars.

DEC. 17.—In accordance with the wishes of the diplomatic corps in Washington, the government has resolved to raise the wreck of the *Manne* with a view to ascertain beyond doubt the true cause of her sinking.

Five other regiments have been sent to the Philippine islands.

A new dynamite gun has been tried at Sandyhook with success, which is reported to have the range of a league. The inventor is the Dr. Gatling of Gatling gun fame.

The situation in Havana is becoming worse as the hatred between Cubans and Spaniards is increasing daily. The soldiers on both sides have arms and the police force is not yet efficiently organized. The American troops are likely to alter this state of affairs immediately they arrive.

Affirming the policy of colonization, President McKinley in speech at Atlanta said the American flag now floats in two hemispheres, and would continue to do so. In another speech at Montgomery, the President insisted on the necessity of maintaining a permanent standing army in the United States, suitable for all emergencies.

General Ludlow has been appointed military governor of Havana.

Dr. Hays denies the report that the old Cuban leader, Maximo Gomez, is dead. The gallant old man is cramped out with his followers in Santa Cruz.

DEC. 18.—The commission appointed to raise the *Albat* has given notice that in case Spain desires, she may send competent engineers to examine the hull.

General Wesley Merritt who has arrived in New York has informed a press reporter that the Germans in the Philippines are very evasive of the Americans, and in his opinion it is imperatively necessary to send some more men to the archipelago to prevent disorder.

Telegrams from Valparaiso announce the arrival of the *Oregon* and *Albat* on their way to the Philippines.

DEC. 19.—The *Oregon* and *Albat* have been ordered to the Philippines in all haste from Valparaiso as the American authorities in Manila have petitioned for the release of the Spanish prisoners from the power of the Tagalos, who threaten to torture them if not quickly ransomed.

A son of Celso Garcia has arrived at Washington to take charge of his father's tools. Another son is said to have penetrated into San Felipe de Cuba at the head of an armed force, in spite of the prohibition to do so, issued by the American general.

General Merritt says that the Philippines are unable to govern themselves, and that it is necessary for the United States to govern them as Great Britain governs India.

The riots in Havana between Cubans and Spaniards continue, and General Lee thinks it better to order taking no military action until all the Spanish troops have left the island.

Spain.

DEC. 16.—The government are taking severe measures to prevent any Carlist mob, and have sent four other battalions into the Basque provinces and Navarre.

There was a rumor current to-day that an attempt had been made on the life of Sr. Sagasta. The rumor was based on the fact that a patriotic soldier from Porto Rico was found in the room of one of Sr. Sagasta's secretaries armed with a razor.

The political outlook appeared to be that Sr. Sagasta will dissolve the Cortes and reform his cabinet to admit General Weyler, and Sr. Romero Robledo and Canalejas.

General Eijla is leaving Madrid to take the command of the troops in the north against the Carlists has the object of a great popular ovation.

DEC. 17.—The ministerial crisis is said to be likely to terminate in favor of the Sagasta ministry.

After a cabinet council, the ministers informed the press that the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines would soon be liberated.

Sr. Montero Rios has arrived at Madrid with the other Spanish commissioners, but contrary to expectation they were received in silence.

It is said in Paris telegrams that Don Carlos has bought 40,000 rifles in Italy.

DEC. 18.—The *Herold* counsels the government to reduce the interest on the national debt.

A rumor that differences between Great Britain and Spain had arisen in connection with the limits of Gibraltar is officially denied. (Those limits were definitely settled in 1725.)

The Queen-regent had a long interview with Sr. Montero Rios which lasted two hours. It is said that the ex-chief of the peace commission will be entrusted with the formation of a cabinet, but no steps will be taken until the arrival of General Weyler at Madrid. The ministerial crisis is said to depend on the views of the general.

It is believed that Sr. Sagasta will remain at the head of a new ministry.

Great Britain.

DEC. 16.—At the annual meeting of the Liberal party which was held this year in Birmingham, the delegates passed a vote of thanks to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the retiring leader, for his past services. They affirmed their adherence to the principles of peace, retrenchment and reform, but resolved to leave the question of the future leadership of the party to the liberal members of parliament.

It is now stated that British troops will remain in Crete to preserve order.

The hibonic pest has broken out again amongst the soldiers of the British garrison in Bangalore.

The war office is being reorganised, and a saving of £5,000 per annum has been made by the abolition of posts found to be unnecessary.

The Anglo-Canadian Petroleum Company that has bought up the Bakou wells has appealed to capitalists and others to aid them in making their oil popular by not using American oil.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Prince Victor Bismarck was in Paris on Thursday last and had a long conference with General Merriat in which political interests were touched as touching a French political revival.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has gone to England relative to South African affairs.

The British minister in Berlin has made a formal protest against new concessions made by China to France in the neighborhood of Shanghai.

DEC. 17.—The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Paris stating that General Merriat deposited to him the case of a prisoner in that his original intention was to have the prisoner executed, but he has been deterred from doing so, but being pressed by the demand and murmured papers, he gave in to an compromise.

The *Evening News* says that a revolution is imminent in France.

The *S. Peruvian* went aground in the North Sea, and 20 persons were drowned.

The death is announced of Baron Rothschild, M.P. for Aix-Sure, and brother of Lord Rothschild, the head of the great financial house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

The court of session has issued a warrant for the apprehension of Major Esterhazy. His friend Col. Paty de Clam has denounced him for having charged him over the *Dreyfus* case. The Colonel now declares himself in favor of the revision of the *Dreyfus* sentence. *Albat* has declined.

Lord Salisbury has made a speech declining the present position of the liberal party in foreign affairs and qualified their scheme as being influenced by the desire of not enlightening foreign governments. Party spokesmen at this sort are common throughout Great Britain just now, and living stream tells well in the United Kingdom. But these tellings in party warfare have no meaning except to British politicians and to telegraph bits and scraps abroad is the height of absurdity. The *Times* says the Sultan is now disposed to approve a railway line uniting the Mediterranean with the Persian gulf, as proposed by an international syndicate.

The hibonic pest has broken out so badly in the Mysore province of India that the British troops have had to be removed from Bangalore to the hills.

DEC. 18.—Baron Ferdinand Rothschild died suddenly in a fainting fit after leaving his bath. The Prince of Wales, who was one of the intimate friends of the millionaire, was greatly grieved at the news.

The order given by the Admiralty to have the torpedo squadron ready to leave at a moment's notice has caused many comments.

Admiral Rawson has been appointed to the command of the Channel fleet.

Esterhazy has withdrawn his action against the *Observer* for libel in attributing to him the forgery of the notorious *Armstrong* in the *Dreyfus* case. The *Observer* in noticing the facts expressed severe views on the motives that impelled this resolve.

DEC. 19.—The right hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been chosen as the leader of the liberal party in the house of commons in succession to Sir William Harcourt. (It is not yet known whether he has been chosen leader of the whole party.)

General Talbot has been nominated to the command of the Egyptian army.

The *Times* says that the impression created by M. Camben, the new French minister to London, is an excellent one.

Russia and Japan are trying to raise loans on the New York market.

The Russian railway lines are now within five miles of the Afghan border.

The British, American, German and Japanese residents in Shanghai have sent a collective

note to their governments protesting against the recent French concessions in Shanghai. Lord Chamberlain is of opinion that the concessions will not be ratified. The British cruiser *Iphigenia* has been sent to Nanking, and the Chinese take this as an act of hostility to France.

A subscription having been got up in Paris for the widow of Col. Henry, the *Daily Mail* analyzing the list promises it as a manifestation of bigotry against the Jews.

Telegrams from Bordeaux say that the s. s. *Durand* from Buenos Aires has gone ashore on the rocks near there and is in a dangerous condition.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a sensational telegram from Berlin, stating that France offered to support England against Germany at the time of the Jameson raid in the Transvaal.

France.

DEC. 17.—The chief of the Spanish peace commission in Paris, in the course of an interview with a press representative said that the American commissioners throughout the whole of the negotiations conducted themselves as true *«rationalis parents»* (upstart conquerors).

DEC. 18.—The court of session has summoned Capt. Lebrun Renault, ex-minister Poincaré and others to give evidence in the *Dreyfus* case.

Among the witnesses cited to give evidence in the case of the editor of *L'Humanité* who is accused of slandering the army, appears the name of President Faure.

The New York *Herald* and the London *Daily Mail* say that the efforts to effect a reconciliation between France and Germany have met with great success. (When oil mixes with water the French and Germans will fraternize.) It is definitely settled, France refused only a few weeks ago to countenance the disarmament proposal simply because of those provisions.

The *Journal* says that a French artillery officer has been arrested at Nice on the charge of selling French military secrets to foreign powers.

DEC. 19.—The *Rappel* says that the subscribers to the fund for the widow of Col. Henry are mostly members of the clerical and non-clerical parties who are well known to be inimical to the republic, their principal object not being to help the widow but to produce a civil war. The *Rappel* on the other hand, says that the war is already so nearly well off, and advises her not to let herself be an instrument to compromise the dignity of the army.

Mlle. Lucie Faure, daughter of the P. S. dit, was married today to M. Chivis, son of the senator.

THE COLD TURN IN THE TROPICS.

The *Journal of Tropical Medicine* has an article on the use of the cold tub in tropical countries. In the tropics daily both of some and becomes a necessity for purposes of cleanliness alone. But the tub which is indulged in by Europeans—that is immersion in cold water, or at any rate in water that is distinctly colder than the body—for, say, five minutes—has a distinct anti-biological action besides the removal of dirt, and the question is whether this is good or bad. It is pointed out that the body is relatively greater than in temperate climates, that the abstraction of heat during the process, can be but ill-afforded, and that the depression of temperature induced is difficult to recover from. It is also insisted on that neither the circulatory nor the respiratory organs respond to the stimulus, and that especially in the case of those who are settling in in the tropics the digestive organs may be completely paralyzed. We think that all this is very true, but that it is true for a very large number of people who live in temperate climates as well as for those whose lives are passed in the tropics. Many people who have, as they would say, been taken to the tropics to take a cold tub every morning during the hot long after it had better have been given up. They do this partly because it is a habit, and partly because they dislike the confession of getting old which seems to be involved in giving up the customs of their more youthful days. But we are quite clear that unless good reason very quickly follows a cold bath, and follows it without much delay, such tubbing is very often injurious. Whenever a man has to rub himself, or when he finds that he is not right again until after his breakfast, he may feel sure that his tub is doing him harm, and that he would do better to take a warm bath, finishing off with a rapid sponge over with cold water. *Hospital.*

—It appears from the increased tonnage of Pocahontas coal which is now being introduced into the River Plate and Brazilian markets that this coal is rapidly gaining favor with the various consumers. Since the arrival of the first cargo, 23rd August, nearly twenty thousand tons have been sold in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, and we understand that 15,000 tons are now on order for Santos from Buenos Aires. Pocahontas coal is shipped from Norfolk, Va. Ten vessels may be loaded at the same time from Lambert's Point Pier, Norfolk, which is the largest coal-loading station in the world, the pier being 2,800 ft. long, and is constructed like a huge V. Recently 17,500 tons of Pocahontas coal were loaded into vessels in one day at Norfolk. *Review, Buenos Aires.*

A DRAFT FAREWELL.

(In a limited community such as ours, there is not room for two English-speech journals. The fittest will survive.)—*Brazilian Review*, Dec. 14, 1898.]

We bid our friends a long farewell
As now we have to go;
Our heart is sore, our tears must tell
How bitter is our woe.
For Wilman's wives have cast a spell
On men we used to know,
And on our tail he's placed a hell
And we're a holy show.

For twenty years we held our head
Erect in all the land,
We counsel'd wrong whenever led
Brazil on shifting sand,
We praised the good and never said
A word to stay their hand,
But Wilman's way of getting bread
We could not understand.

We spared no friend, we feared no foe,
We wrote what Justice taught;
We had but one straight path to go
No matter where it brought,
And trusting good Brazilians so,
Whose only good we sought,
We kept our standard high, not low,
And counted wiles as naught.

With Wilman's wives, our sobs, and ails,
He did his best to reap,
He pondered to official ills
And got his printing cheap.
His bills are in Martin's hands
Some twenty contos deep,
We can't go on like this, dear sirs,
So say "Farewell," and weep.

ANOTHER STRAIN.

The *Pitz* of the 15th inst. contains the following:

"Dr. Brazilio Machado was the official orator at the festival realised at the Real Club Gymnasium, Portugal, in São Paulo, in homage to the commandant and officers of the *Adamastor*, promoted by the grand commission of festivities of the Paulista capital."

Of the enthusiastic and magnificent nation decreed by the learned and eloquent professor of the Academy of Law, the glory of the public sciences and honor to our national literature, we have received a neat copy, in elegant form, published from the offices of the Casa Gráfica.

We would wish to reproduce in these columns the whole of this magnificent oratorical piece, but, prevented by lack of space, we give only a few lines, which will serve to demonstrate the good meaning and clear perception of the celebrated orator.

"Subsides of the *Adamastor*." Now that the human social movement is moving on its axis from the old to the new continent, now that the governments hidden beneath the shadow of their arms, feel the appetite of the Far East, the gigantic war, which the nations are reaching now that in presence of Cuba, two currents of the same blood are meeting and knowing each other again, and, almost ready to precipitate themselves into the political circulation of the world, such a man as in the coming century, whose dawn is near, who knows if we shall not find our brothers together in the Latin federation, a necessary complement to the ambitions of the northern hemisphere?"

Pour l'Unité, Son!

COFFEE NOTES.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been authorized to reduce the export duty on coffee if he deems it advisable to do so. The respective law fixed no limit to the reduction authorized.

—A planter recently shipped from Botucatu to his commission merchant at Santos 21 bags of coffee, which were sold for \$152.00. The expenses on this coffee were as follows: Freight, 17.85; cartage, 10.80; 3% commission, 11.81; other expenses 18.50; total, 58.96. The planter consequently received for his 21 bags of coffee the sum of 15.00.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that several planters offer to bind themselves to pay to Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co., the sum of 100,000 if the present coffee crop reaches the estimate of 625,000 bags, provided that firm will agree to pay the same sum if the crop proves to be less than that estimate. It is affirmed that this firm has called its estimate of the crop at this figure. Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co. will be justified, in our opinion, in treating this "bluff" with silence. There ought to be no restriction of any description put on these estimates.

—The following comparison of the births and deaths registered at Jaly, S. Paulo, in the month of November is interesting:

| | Births | Deaths |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Brazilians | 42 | 21 |
| Italians | 35 | 4 |
| Spaniards | 10 | 3 |
| Portuguese | 3 | 0 |
| German | 1 | 0 |
| French | 1 | 0 |
| Africans | 0 | 1 |
| | 90 | 29 |

It would be interesting to learn whether the respective proportions are preserved in other months.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian matters.

(Cash negotiable bank notes)

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POSTOFFICE ADDRESS: Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 20th, 1898.

ON Saturday last the chamber of deputies gave still another proof of its reactionary spirit by the rejection of an amendment to the appropriation bill for the department of interior providing for the transformation of various professional schools into private corporations. These schools include two of law, two of medicine, the Polytechnic of this city (principally civil engineering), and the Escola de Minas of Ouro Preto (mining engineering). The reform would relieve the government of the responsibilities of administration and maintenance, which in these times are important enough to merit serious consideration. If the government is under no obligation to maintain these schools and if it can reduce its expenditures by transferring them to private control, then in our opinion there are many reasons why the transfer should be made at once. The government is in honor bound to reduce its expenditures, and this implies a corresponding decrease in its responsibilities. In addition to this, we believe that emancipation from official control would greatly improve the character and standing of these schools. In other countries private faculties and trustees have no difficulty in governing important institutions of learning and in maintaining a high standard of scholarship, and we see no reason why the same methods should not work well here. As is well known political control has not always been beneficial to some of these schools, and it will hardly be disputed that at least one of them has been nearly ruined by political disorders and political agitators. Under these circumstances, absolute emancipation from official control and interference, and the creation of a private organization for future management with ample powers for the enforcement of discipline and good order, could not fail to produce beneficial results. In our opinion, the development of institutions of learning depends quite as much on the independence and free action of their faculties, as upon their incomes. And it can hardly be said that a faculty tied down by government regulations, hampered by official oversight, dependent upon political favor and official salaries, and restricted by the arbitrary decisions of an outside political authority who may not have the feeblest notion of the true needs of a school, is independent and free to exercise its own judgment. The emancipation of these schools from political control will, in our opinion, be the best thing that can happen to them, while on the other hand the emancipation of the government from the necessity of governing and supporting them would be a political and financial reform of the highest importance.

We regret to note that the *Commercio de São Paulo* has assumed the untenable position of denying to a reputable commercial house the right to publish its own estimate of a coffee crop. The *Commercio*, of course, does not put it in these words, but this is the logical conclusion to be drawn from its discussion of the subject. A prominent and well known firm of Santos, Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co., who have been engaged in the exportation of coffee for many years, has estimated the present crop of that district at 6,250,000 bags. We do not know the bases of the estimate, but we do know that the firm is highly respectable and will have sufficient regard for its own business reputation not to publish such an estimate without good reasons for it. The publication of this estimate abroad has not only aroused the protests of those who believe the crop to be much smaller, which is perfectly right and proper, but it has excited the *Commercio* into vigorous denunciations of the firm as speculators and enemies of the planter. More than this, the *Commercio* calls upon the firm to swear to its estimate, which is absurd, and to wager 100,000 on the accuracy of the estimate, which is silly. And because Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co. very properly decline to accept these proposals, the *Commercio* accuses them of insincerity and of not being men of honor. A readiness to swear to the accuracy of an estimate, then, is a proof of sincerity, and a willingness to back one's word by a wager the sign manual of a man of honor. And all this because certain men, whose interests are best served by under-estimates, choose to contest the opinion of a respectable business house! The position is not only untenable, but it is absurd. The estimate may be wholly wrong, but this will not warrant such denunciations, nor will it warrant the appeal to the government by the *Tribuna do Povo* of Santos to repress this campaign of speculation. Not long since another important and respectable Santos house, that of Messrs. Zerrener Bulow & Co., was violently assailed for estimating the coffee crop higher than local interests desired, and to-morrow some other equally respectable firm will be treated in the same way. If it is time to stop anything, it is time to stop these rancorous assaults on every foreigner who may happen to express an unfavorable opinion. The *Commercio* was itself a victim in the cause of free speech not so very long ago, and if we mistake not the *Tribuna* had a similar experience in Santos. Tolerance is the only safe rule in such matters, both in business and in politics. Once establish the practice of repressing opinion, of restricting criticism and comment, and there is no safety for any of us. No rule will decide when the *Commercio de São Paulo* is to be wrecked, and the director of the *Jornal do Commercio* is to be driven into concealment or driven out of the country. Honest opinions may not always be correct opinions, but they are always entitled to a respectful and considerate hearing. And, as a rule, those who would deny this, have an interested motive in doing so.

The following paragraph from a *Paz* editorial of the 14th is indirectly eloquent on one point. Speaking of the economic situation and of the measures needed to improve the financial situation this journal says:

"The situation, though it is difficult, does not seem to us, however, desperate, especially if we have the courage necessary to resist the interested counsels of those who dream of transferring this country into a nation composed of Jewish capital and destined to be only the porter (*carregador*) of the gold needed for the payment of our obligations, without the liberty or the right to manage affairs in our own house, independently of persistent fiscalization and of the humiliating tutelage which it is wished to impose upon us, and to which we are unfortunately submitting, from which we can not withdraw if perchance antipathy of patriotism does not proceed to awaken national honor and pride."

In view of the circumstance that the *Paz* is pretending to support the President, this tirade about Jewish control

and national subservience is significant. Had it not been for the Rothschilds the financial arrangement of July last would not have been made, and had it not been for their good will and skillful assistance on many a previous occasion, this country would long ago have been in serious difficulties. It may be that their counsels are interested, but they are backed by experience and by an intelligent interest in the country's prosperity. And if they are somewhat watchful just now, and lose no opportunity to remind the President of his promises, it is because they see the danger of every false step and because they appreciate the urgency of initiating measures for relieving the situation. The three years stipulated in the agreement of July last afford ample time for the government to put its affairs in order, and it is for this very reason that we recently criticized the inaction of congress. If this session passes without remedial measures, then one third of the three years will have passed before anything can be done. Happily Congress is now authorizing the President to sell or lease the Central railway which he will certainly be compelled to do—and he will also have some latitude in reducing expenditures. But the measures most needed, those which would effect the largest retrenchments, are refused, and the *Paz* is shouting to say, it wants full liberty to manage its own house, without reference to promises and obligations. It wants full liberty to squander the money which belongs to others, and then to go again to the Jews, with tearful eyes and repentant sobs for the purpose of repeating the farce.

THE COAL CONTRACT.

Some time ago tenders were invited for supplying the Central Railway with 120,000 tons of coal during the year 1899, the specifications being clearly set forth in the advertisements which appeared at the time. In view of the lower prices of coal in the United States several proposals were received from well-known mines in that country. According to the list published by the *Jornal do Commercio*, the proposals received were as follows: the prices per ton being in shillings and pence.

| | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|
| 1. Tom Creek Coal & Coke Co., | 25 | 0 |
| 2. Norton, Megaw & Co., L., | 27 | 11 |
| 3. Cordeiro do Grao, | 28 | 0 |
| 4. John Crow & Co., | 28 | 6 |
| 5. A. M. Medeiros, | 29 | 6 |
| 6. Visconde R. de Oliveira, | 29 | 9 |
| 7. Emprego Industrial Brasileiro, | 29 | 10 |
| 8. E. Johnson & Co., | 30 | 9 |
| 9. Freiberg Iron & Coal Co., | 31 | 0 |
| 10. Brazilian Coal Co., | 32 | 0 |
| 11. Lage & Co., | 33 | 0 |

Six of these proposals were for American coal, including the first five in the above list. It is now announced that the proposal of the *Emprego Industrial Brasileiro*, which the *Jornal* says is virtually Comde Sebastião de Pinho, has been accepted, although there were six lower bids. One of the bidders for the American coal says that the acceptance of his bid would have meant an economy of some 700,000 to the railway.

As the grounds on which the lower bids were rejected are not quite clear, and as the question will probably be discussed more fully in the press, we shall not attempt to discuss the subject at this time.

The telegrams from Rome on the 18th inst. inform us that the commissioners sitting there on the subject of how best to deal with anarchists were almost unanimous in adopting the ground that anarchists were a criminal class. The only dissentients were the representatives of some of the small states, who objected on the plea that their internal laws would not allow of such rigor. Another session is to be convened to which the small states will not be invited to send representatives. This is as it should be, as the prominent men of the greater powers are those principally opposed to the cowardly attacks of the anarchists.

It ought not to be necessary to state that making *shop appropriations* is not retrenchment. It is an old trick in balancing the budgets and ought to deceive no one. We have seen favorable balances created in this way many a time, but when the year ends and the expenditures are summed up, some

how the total shows no diminution and the deficit remains as great as ever. We have no faith in budgets which are never observed, nor in appropriations which can be exceeded and then covered by deficiency credits. Our readers may rest assured that we shall give the government, in all credit for all its economies and retrenchments.

A telegram this week announcing that the Sultan of Turkey is favorable to the plan for a railway between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, reminds us of the project which was started in England some years ago by the Balfour Society. The idea of the Jordan valley canal promoters was to let water in from the Mediterranean somewhere about Jaffa, to submerge Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and have only the summit of Mount Olivet sticking above the waste of waters. The Hord S. was to be obliterated for ever, and Achsh Pasha drenched with sea water to make a shorter route to India. Abdul Hamid was willing—for a consideration; but the Christian world was horrified, the Jewish world stupefied, and the financial world laughed. The Jordan Valley Canal scheme collapsed and proved to be the pin that pricked the Balfour Society.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Dec. 13.—*Senate*.—Senator Oliveira said that in 1892 the country spent on the war department 33,157,918 and on the marine department 21,617,748. In 1893 the expenditure had increased to 58,412,375 for the former and 35,795,833 for the latter, not counting spirit and deficiency appropriations. For arms, ammunition and war vessels there have been voted the following special appropriations: 18,000,000 on July 5, 1893; 25,000,000 on Dec. 10, 1893; 27,000,000 on Dec. 10, 1893. A military construction since 1892 there has been spent 11,395,405. And yet, said the senator, the forecasts are in such a state that the sum of 5,250,000 is required for repairs and neither the army nor the navy is as efficient as they were in 1892. Senator Moraes e Barros read a telegram from the Associação Commercial de Santos protesting against the estimate of 800,000 bags for the next Santos coffee crop. The crop, he asserted, will not exceed 1,500,000 bags. *Chamber of Deputies*. The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of marine and with amendments part of the bill for the repression of vice and crime.

Dec. 11.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill revising the book regulations and, with amendments, the budget of the war department. It also, in 2nd discussion, the bill ratifying the peace agreement with Portugal and the ratifying the agreements of the Universal Postal Convention. *Chamber of Deputies*. The chamber concluded the vote on the bill for the repression of vice and crime. The general revenue was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. The provision thus voted on the tobacco tax is as follows: Brazilian smoking tobacco, 51 reis per 25 grammes; foreign, 200 reis; mixed, 100 reis; Brazilian cigarettes, per package of 20, 30 reis. Tax voted on patent certificates, preparations, from 100 to 200 reis per article or box, on vinegar, from 20 to 100 reis per liter on candles, from 20 to 100 reis per package on boots and shoes, from 100 reis to 125 reis, on playing cards, 500 reis a pack; 1 canned fruits, vegetables and in arts, from 50 to 100 reis per 500 grammes. Documents subject to stamp tax will be annulled if not stamped within 90 days after signature. If stamped within that period and the will pay the following fines when not stamped on the following days: Within 30 days, ratifies the value of the stamp from 30 to 60 days, 25 reis; from 60 to 90 days, 50 reis. Documents relating to exchange or other course transactions and some others cannot be stamped after the date of signature and will be annulled if not stamped at that time. The tax on lines on steamers is increased 50%. The cost of registering telegraphic addresses is increased from 105 to 255. The limit of telegrams is increased from 100 to 200 words, but additional rates must be paid. The rate on international press telegrams is to be 25 réis a word. The budget committee's estimate of 7,500,000 for telegraph receipts is reduced to 7,000,000. The government is empowered to contract for the postage of telegrams in pieces of 100, 200 and 500 reis, weighing respectively 5, 8 and 12 grammes, to the amount of 20,000,000. It is also empowered to permit the establishment of coffee warehouses, auction sales of coffee and issue of warrants on coffee stored at the warehouses. The following provision on government railways was passed by a vote of 93 to 52: "The executive is authorized to effect the sale or lease, in any manner that it shall deem most advisable, of the government railways, the respective product to be applied to the financial reorganization of the country." There was also voted a provision empowering the government to establish differential duties.

Dec. 15.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In the discussion of the budget of the department of marine Deputy Augusto Clementino advocated the sale of the cruiser *Almirante Tamandare*, whose construction, in his opinion, will never be finished by the government.

Dec. 16.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the war department, the bill on the regulations for brokers and a deficiency appropriation of 417,204,778.

SIMMONS-SMYTH.—On the 14th inst. the American Church, Largo do Cattete, CH. LES D. SIMMONS, son of William H. A. Simmons, Esq., of Highgate, London, to ELEONOR CECILIA, daughter of Joseph H. Smyth, Esq. of Tijuca. No cards.

We are indebted to Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co., 16 Visconde de Inhauma, for copies of the monthly calendar issued by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. It is an artistically designed card and will be useful in every office.

ed any which are replevied of policies are to be regarded as new policies and to have the same consequences. We expect that insurance companies will take steps to counter this obviously unjust interpretation, the effect of which will be to make the tax on a firm's insurance policy recur annually. We must take this opportunity of adding that the national tax recently imposed on foreign insurance companies (that is to say *all* the companies doing business here) has had precisely the effect we foresaw; that is to say that the companies have agreed to charge the tax to their insurers. The government is thus not taxing the insurance companies, but is taxing the insured and hence of those to whom insurance is business. This is clearly a disastrous and making more expensive the act of insuring. We cannot refrain from commenting this as a very mistaken policy, and certainly contrary to the best business interests of the republic. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 2

—With reference to an article in our last issue on "Mangabeira Rubber," a correspondent, whose travels in Brazil, and intimate acquaintance with that country, make his remarks worthy of the greatest consideration, concludes by saying that the rubber planters will have to pay more attention to the preparation of mangabeira, and that special care should be taken by shippers to avoid any admixture of dead rubber, the presence of which buyers have found objectionable. He further explains and amplifies, that, if some more careful method were adopted in preparing the rubber, and a regular supply were assured, there is every reason to believe that manufacturers would use mangabeira more extensively than they now do. Our correspondent, however, makes one or two corrections. The branches of the tree, which produces the rubber, do not drop, and the leaves are of a greyish green colour. There are, he informs us, no forests of mangabeira in the State of Bahia, nor are there extensive tracts. —*S. American Journal*, Nov. 19.

The aggregate wealth of these 33 capitalists amounts to 3,335,000\$ and the revenue derived from the municipal tax which they pay 3,335\$ per annum, that is at the rate of 1\$ per 1,000\$. As the municipal tax on peddlers is 2,000\$, two peddlers would give Jahú a large revenue than the 33 capitalists.

—The inaugural address of the new President of Brazil, Dr. Campos Sales, is excellent in spirit, and promises a policy which, if it can be carried out, will lay the foundation for renewed prosperity. The real cause of the disorder in the finances, he holds, will be his main task. The debt and crisis was caused, he tells, by "protection, the artificial issues of paper, the annual deficits in the budget, the unsatisfactory collection of the customs duties, the increase of the floating and consolidated debts, the carrying of obligations to extremes, and the extravagant expenditure." A list of causes is very full, but if the new President can lay down conditions for a reform in these various directions, he will earn for himself the gratitude of his country. Of course, it is impossible that he can carry out all. But undoubtedly if he receives proper support he may do much. He has made himself personally responsible, he says, for the new financial arrangement concluded. He has not, however, and he impresses upon us that no fresh expenditure entirely needed should be spent before the finances are put in order. —*The Statist*, Nov. 19, 1901.

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Loan of 1868, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11,584,500 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 1879, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21,679,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ 1889, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18,550,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | <hr/> |
| | 54,613,500 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total internal debt | 576,895,100 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000, | gold | 97 d. |
| do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000 | in U. S. coin at \$180 per \$100 | 94 m. |
| do | \$100 in U. S. coin | 125 3/4 cts |
| do of £ 1 sh. in Brazilian gold | ... | 8500 |

(continued)

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Bank rate of exchange, London, on London | day | 4 1/2 d. |
| Present value of the Brazilian milreis | (gold) | 97 1/2 cts |
| Present value of the Brazilian milreis | (paper) | 94 1/2 cts |
| Present value of the Brazilian milreis | in U. S. coin at \$180 per \$100 | 94 m. |
| Value of £ 1 sh. coin at \$180 per \$100 | ... | 18 1/2 cts |
| Value of £ 1 sterling currency paper | ... | 125 3/4 cts |
| Value of £ 1 sterling | ... | 125 3/4 cts |

New York, per dollar ... 68 3/4 - 68 3/4 ... - 70 1/2
Dec. 11. - The British and National Banks opened with
7 1/2%12 d, on London, and the other banks with 7 1/2%
which rates were preserved all day. During the
first hours of the day, bank bills were drawn at
7 1/8%16 d, and the banks bought private paper at
7 1/8%16 d and 8 1/2, but the holders of exchange
exacting 7 1/8%16 d, bank bills dropped to 7 1/8%
with business done in private paper at 7 1/8%16 d, and
7 1/8%12 d. There was no active demand at those ra-
tes, and the business done was very small but when
the Banque Française again drew at 7 1/8%16 d, the
strong demand that set in obliged it to withdraw

at 221.04 bags, against 20.639 bags a week ago.

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|---------|-----------|--|
| 1898 | | |
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| " 28 | Nile | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. |

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